REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,899.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. A. SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

STREET COPY..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 12 As.

Above ten no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

No Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residences, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

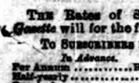
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AFRICA, 2032 Tons, 350 H. P., Commander J. PATTESON, on THURSDAY, the 23rd August 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at Cochin, Calicut, Beypore, and Cannanore, to ship Cargo for Bushire and Mahomerah.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. COCONADA, 983 Tons, 230 H.P., Commander A. MORRIS, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDAREBAHAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 5 P.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. WILLIAMS, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th August 1877, at 5 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 983 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August 1877, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

Vessels.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Including Wine	Without Wine
Aden	£22	£15	—	£4	—
Suez	26	22	—	8	—
Port Said	26	24	—	12	14
Messina	50	34	—	16	14
Naples	50	34	—	16	14
Leghorn	50	34	—	16	14
Genoa	50	34	—	16	14
Marseilles	53	35	—	16	14-10

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

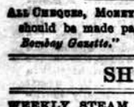
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.



THE S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain COLLIN, will sail on the 28th August, and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, on the 29th Sept., and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain SHAW, on the 13th Oct., and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 1,00 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov., and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain COLLIN, on the 28th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL. Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 576
Do. do. „ Naples	„ 600
Do. Naples	„ 400
Do. Genoa	„ 400

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipments of Baggage, &c. will be conducted by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa via Naples :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Commanders.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
Macedonia	3272	426	J. Laird	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	22nd Sept.
Trinacria	2927	424	J. Hutchison	18th „	25th „	6th Oct.
Ranger	2277	424	J. Harris	8th Sept.	15th Sept.	27th „
Castalia	3200	424	T. Butler	22nd „	29th „	10th Nov.
Italia	3265	424	J. Donaldson	6th Oct.	10th Oct.	21st Nov.
Olympia	3050	424	A. Ralf	20th „	27th „	8th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... „ Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Transatlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 17, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
	BANGALORE	2053	500	N. W. Hasselwood	17th Aug.
(c)	MALWA	2933	450	F. S. Tomlin	24th do.
	SURAT	3141	589	G. C. Burne	31st do.
(c)	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	7th Sept.
	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Egerins	14th do.
(c)	INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	21st do.
	CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	1st Oct.
(c)	KHEDIVE	3742	500	J. D. Steward	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 5 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, taking sac Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
KHIVA	2807	450	G. Lee	20th Aug. at 3 p.m.
GEELONG	1835	250	G. Fraser	3rd Sep. at 3 p.m.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. B. Barlow	17th Sep. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	18th Aug. at 3 p.m.
ARRAM	3032	500	N. Stewart	15th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877

THE CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship QUEENSCLIFF, arrived from MOULMEIN, are requested to SEND in their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their TIMBER from boat immediately.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Ship Queenscliff.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer EUROPEAN, SMITHSON, Commander, from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

No Claims of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 11th August 1877.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, late Partner Messrs. MORTON and Co., Tea Merchants, begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that he has no connection whatever with the present Tea Emporium at the Church Gate Street, carried on only by Messrs. CURSETJEE DINSHAWJEE KHAMBATA and CURSETJEE DOSSABHOY LALLKAKA under the name and style of MORTON and Co.

M. H. MAJOO,
Trading under the name and style of M. H. Majoo and Co., as Tea Merchants.

New Tea Mart., Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF SAMPLE GOODS OF VARIETIES TOO MANY TO DESCRIBE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th and MONDAY the 20th instant at 1 P. M., precisely each day Messrs. JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 23, Apollo Street, Sassoon Building, Fort, on the 1st floor of our auction room, the within mentioned sample goods, the same consists of numerous sorts of goods, such as rich bohemian ruby and fancy flower vases of various patterns, rich and costly punkha proof silver light table and wall lustres of assorted shapes and patterns, rich tea and breakfast sets, dessert sets, best electro plated cruet, pickle and liquor frames with rich cut glass bottles, biscuit boxes, tea-pots, beer mugs, preserve pots, tea and coffee services, cake baskets, butter coolers, fruit stands, nut crackers, skeleton clocks with marble stands, and domes, brass cylinder time pieces, bronze eight day time pieces mechanical ships under domes and with musical stands drinking and smoking Monkey under dome and with music ivory, mother-o-pearl and tortoise shell hair brushes, silver mounted fancy walking sticks with ivory handles, leather courier bags of sizes, ornamental table inkstands, parian figures, letter scales, liquor flasks, spring measures, lots of gilt and electro plated goods, fancy powder boxes with puffs, hair powder, carved side brackets, riding hood dolls, dolls with moving eyes, round and square bird cages, cuscut bats, shuttlecocks, tambourins, wool lambs, perambulators, colour boxes, mother-o'-pearl fancy ornaments, paint boxes, Russia leather writing cases, English wooden writing box, cut glass fancy paper weights, salt cellers, cut glass fancy inkstands, dutches toilet sets, ornamental muslin flowers under domes, &c.

The remaining of the goods belonging to Messrs. Walker and Co. the same consisting of chromo, oil painting and photographic pictures of the following subjects, such as Madonna, Passing Through Snow, Dream on Sweet Baby, Happy Hours, Cattle View in Switzerland, Sheep, Cows, Rock of Ages, Christian Martyrs, Meridian Sitter, Lovers Darling, Reply, Expectation, Nubian Girl, Strawberry girl, First Snow, Reaper, Flower Seller, Rosez, Sea Shore, Gardener's Daughter, Glasses of fancy black and gilt mouldings, and some other goods, &c.

On account and at the risk of Messrs Ardaseer and Company.

1 case of stattionary, 1 case sample accordians of sizes, burners and other assorting goods, &c.

Bronze enamel table plates, sauce and frying pans, water jugs, soap boxes, washing sets, &c., &c.

No catalogues and the property is now in view.

Messrs. JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co. request ladies, gentlemen and merchants not to lose this opportunity as such goods are rarely imported and recommend them to inspect the same.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th August 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

10 bales grey shirtings,
10 bales orange twist No. 50 and 60,
5 gray jaconets,
2 cases marble ornaments representing canaries dogs, lion s, fruits, fruit s plates, &c.
On account and at the risk of the Indentor.
E M A—B—2 crates and 12 bundles galvanized buckets,
2 cases office wash stands and cash boxes.
1 cask shoe brushes.
1 cask kettles and coffee pots.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Wares, also if not previously disposed of, a Mail Phaeton with Horse and Aarness, &c., at Malabar Hill, in the bungalow lately occupied by E. M. FOOD, Esq.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence at Malabar Hill, the whole of the handsome household furniture, &c., of Captain W. J. LABARON, proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the furniture will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th August 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF WRECK.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will submit to Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th current at 3 p.m., at their rooms, No. 8, Hummum Street, Fort, on account of the concerned, the wreck of the steam-ship Cheops (1505 tons gross register, and 150 horse power) lying about two miles south of the landing place at Vingorla.

The wreck will be sold in the condition it may be in at the time of sale with all cargo, stores and fittings, &c., then on board.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required to be paid on the lot being knocked down, and the balance of purchase money within three days of the sale.

Failing such payment the wreck will again be submitted to auction on account and at the expense and risk of the first purchaser.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th August 1877.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

This Company now Supply

FINE BLUE SERGES.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

SERVANTS BLUE BROADCLOTH.

BLUE MILITARY SERGES.

Samples sent Post Free on Application to the Agent.

THE

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, BEING ACT X. OF 1877. WITH AN APPENDIX AND A COPIOUS INDEX. INTERLEAVED, Rs. FIVE NOT INTERLEAVED, Rs. THREE.

From the Bombay Gazette, July 9, 1877.

Messrs. Thacker's edition of the Code is got up in a handy and compact volume which should find a place on every legal desk or table throughout India. The very elaborate and carefully compiled index is a feature worthy of notice, and one which adds much to the value of the work.

THACKER & Co., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. PEMBROKE, Captain JAMES, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, s. s. Pembroke.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer AUSTRALIA, Capt. BONZONI, arrived in Harbour on the 16th instant, are hereby REQUESTED to SEND BILLS of LADING for countersignature and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c. must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company.

POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will OPEN the FINE ARTS EXHIBITION on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m.

By Order of the Committee,
AYRTON PULLAN, Major,
Honorary Secretary Poona Fine Arts Exhibition.

UMBALLA AUTUMN MEETING 1877.

ENTRANCES CLOSING ON THE 1ST SEPTEMBER 1877.

FIRST AT TWENTY RUPEES.

Visitors' Plate.
Valuation Selling Stakes.

SECOND AT FORTY RUPEES.

The Paget Park Plate.
The Derby Sweep Cup.
The Sirhind Derby.
The Sirhind St. Leger.
The Oriental Plate.
The Umballa Cup.
The Drawing Room Stakes.
The Grand Annual Steeple Chase.
The Hunt Cup.

For prospectuses, &c., apply to

THE HONY. SECY. TO THE RACES.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Saccone's Gib. Sherry	Rs.	22 0
„ Amontillado	„	26 0
Hamilton and Grieve's Dry Champagne	„	50 0
Green Seal Champagne	„	38 0
Red and Gold label Claret **	„	11 8
„ „ Pontet Canet	„	20 0
„ „ Sauterne	„	14 0
Brandy, Coyle's No. 1	„	38 0
„ Gautier Frere's	„	27 0
Christians Beer	Rs.	6-4 qts., Rs. 4 pts.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, SELECTED from the BEST BREWINGS, are RECEIVED by TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

TINCTURE OF QUININOIDINE.—One of the best preventives of and restorers from Fever, Ague, and all Periodic and Malarious diseases. Its properties as at febrifuge are equal to those of Quinine, and in many cases it is efficient when the latter is of no avail. We strongly recommend it, not only in all cases where Quinine is indicated but in those in which that alkaloid has been unsuccessfully used.

Per Vial, Re. 1.

SACCHARO CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.—A pure Bitter and active Tonic, being Saccharo-Chiretine in a liquid form. Now in extensive favour as a *Dinner Bitter* with Sherry.

Per Bottle Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRIONNIA.—A powerfully stimulating Tonic for adults. Enriches the blood and reconstitutes muscular energy.

Per Bottle Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

CHEMICAL FOOD OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.—Contains Iron and Lime, and is recommended for infantile debility (under medical advice), and for delicate adults.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.—Guaranteed to be a pure extract of the flesh and bones, purified from fat. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons. In sea sickness it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne.

Per Jar Rs. 2-8.

PURIFIED CHICKEN FAT.—A valuable remedy in Phthisis and other wasting diseases.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF MEAT.—The only preparation of the kind fit for use in medicine, being free from all musty flavour. This and the Extract of Chicken are prepared by ourselves with scrupulous care.

Per Vial Re. 1, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3-8.

SYRUP OF BLACK ALDER BARK.—In this syrup the idea of a perfect aperizent is realised. Non-medicinal in taste, it is adapted to patients of all ages and either sex. Unlike other aperients the dose never requires to be increased with patients who repeatedly take it, but rather diminished. We recommend it as beyond comparison the best family medicine extant.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.—We believe this to be without exception the most trustworthy of all medicines in cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa. It has been successful in the worst epidemics when Chlorodyne has proved of no avail, and it has not the prostrating effect of too many similar remedies.

Per Bottle Re. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

NORWAY COD LIVER OIL.—Our annual supply which is from one of the largest producers, has just arrived, and is of exceptionally fine quality, surpassing those of former years.

Per pint, Re. 1-4. Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL.—The only form in which the Oil can be taken without difficulty by delicate patients and children, made from the finest Norwegian Oil.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Contributes more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this climate.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR LOTION.—Particularly efficient in arresting the loss of hair, especially in ladies, from whatever cause arising. Has acquired much reputation in the dry climates of the Deccan and Central India

Per Bottle Re. 1-12.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in Toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A portion of the recipe was favoured the preparers by Signor Marras.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Used instead of crude spices; it produces a Claret Cup of exquisite delicacy. Many mysterious disorders may be traced to the use of crude spices.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET :
Bordeaux ;
An excellent Cup Wine,
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 10.

CLARET :
Petit Medoc ;
A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-4.

CLARET :
Medoc ;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 15-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET :
Chateau Lagrange ;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 21.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET :
Chateau La Rose ;
A fine full-bodied Dinner Wine,
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 28.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Margaux ;
Rich, old, and very fragrant.
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 31.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 16-8.

These Brands have been known throughout India for many years as of the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPARKLING SAUMUR.

THE Undersigned have received by Steamer "CHEOPS" a supply of SPARKLING SAUMUR; price per dozen, Rs. 25; or for CASH, Rs. 24-4 per dozen.

The introduction of these CHAMPAGNES from the Vineyards of SAUMUR has, owing to the favorable opinion of the Medical Profession, as to their excellent quality, led to an almost unprecedented demand.

SCHNAPPS. SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.

The enormous sale of Henke's Aromatic Schnapps in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India. The extraordinary medicinal and invigorating properties of this pure Tonic, have led to its extensive consumption throughout the civilized world.

CASH	CREDIT.
Rs. A.	Rs. A.
15-12	16-0

GRAVES.

A small parcel of this is also just to hand ex "CHEOPS."

Rs. 15, or for Cash, Rs. 14-8 per dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Cash Prices.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	10 to 15	8	Travelling Caps	4	8	Courier Bags	9-8 to 12	8	China Bath Slippers	1	8
Overland Suits	25	0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps	8-8 to 9	8	Money Belts	2-8 to 6	8	Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11	4
Warm Suits	30 to 40	0	Travelling Hats	4	8	Tiffin Baskets fitted, 16 to 22		8	Pocket Filters	2	12
Boys' Suits	10	8	Cardigan Jackets, very warm	8-8 to 12	8	Air Pillows	5	0	Air Tight Uniform cases	23	2
Overcoats and Ulsters from	35 to 65	0	Sheets, per pair	9	8	Travelling Do	1	0	Smoking Salts, per bottle	1	0
Dressing Gowns, from 9 to	20	0	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to 2	8	English Feather do	7	8	Sponges	3	8
Pyjamas	3	0	Blankets	each 10	0	Do. Horse Hair do	3	8	Soap Boxes	1	8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0	Long Rugs Scotch Mauds	10 to 15	8	Folding Camp Bedsteads	32	0	Smelling Salts, per bottle	1	8
White do.	4	8	Rezais or Quilts	7	8	Cork Mattrasses	19	8	Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0	Ladies' Wool Shawls	22	0	Cotton do	15	0	Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
English Cambric do	4	0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	15-8 to 23	0	Do. Brushes	1-8 to 2	0	Do. Combs	0	10
Bag Shrunk Flannel do	5	8	Solid Leather do	49	0	Waterproof Coats	10	0	Nail Do	0	12
Silk and Wool do	8	8	Extra Large do	75	0	Waterproof Cloth Tweed Suits	12	0	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin, case	9-8 to 12	8
Spun Silk do	11	0	Black Hide Bags	45	0	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0	Razors, Ivory Handles	3	2
Gents' Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8	Extra large do	54	0	45-Inch White Waterproof	4	8	Do. Strops	1-8 to 4	0
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8	Linen Faced Collars doz	9	12	Linen Faced Cuffs per doz	13	8	Nail Scissors	1-8	0
Gents' Under Vests 8-8 to	9	0	Linen Cuffs per doz	13	8	Linen Collars do	9	8	Briar Root Pipes	1	12
Bathing Drawers	2	0	Extra large do	24	0	Linen Collars do	6	8	Tobacco Pouches	1	8
Gents' Under Pants	8	0	Gladstone Bags	85	0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	4	8	Chargaupe Tapes	0	8
Gents' Cotton Socks, per	1	8	Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8	Warm Gloves	1	0	Pocket Knives	2	8
Warm do	15	8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4	Children's Gloves	1 to	1	Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0	12
Ladies' Under Vests 6-8 to	6	8	Gents' Dressing Cases fitted complete	72	0	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	53	8	Shaving do Stick	0	8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose	13	8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	9	0	Mufflers	2	12	Lloyd's Bazeeta	1	4
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9	0	Gents' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	53	8	Pins, Scarf	1	0	Oriental Tooth Paste	0	12
Children's White Cotton Socks, from	2	8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11	8	Ladies' Canvas Shoes	1-4 to	2	Fragrant Florelline	1	8
Heather Merino do.	5-8 to	12	Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete	35 to	80	Windsors for Bow or Ring	1-8 to	4	Luggage Labels, per doz	12	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	5 to	15	Solid Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to	6	Gents' Slippers	1	8	Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus	12	8
						Ladies' Shoes	2	12	Overland Chairs best Beech	5-8 to	12

Suits can be made to order in six hours.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY.

BADHAM & CO.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BEAR'S SMOKING MIXTURE & BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the varieties named below, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco.

CAUTION.—The public should be sure and see that it is never sold except in pack

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 16TH AUGUST 1877.

ANOTHER week of stagnation has passed, and the outlook both present and prospective remains unrelieved by any trace of probable improvement. Refreshing showers have fallen during the past few days in Bombay, but they appear to have been quite local, and reports from the districts become worse with each day that the much needed moisture is withheld. It is not yet too late, nor even by any means improbable, that we may see a great improvement between now and the end of the month, but even should such take place, distress must prevail until next season's crops are gathered. At the present moment, however, the tendency is to discount a still more unfavourable future, and the trade of the place may be generally taken as based on the assumption that we are to have another season of famine. There is no demand for imports, and next to nothing doing in exports. Government Securities are dull and Shares depressed, more especially Spinning and Weaving Companies, who find great difficulty in selling their production at paying rates; everything, in fact, is as dull as it well can be, and this is perhaps the only hopeful feature, as we question very much whether the worst now likely to befall the crops would be more depressing than its present anticipation. The unsettled state of politics at home naturally assists the depression to some extent, but as compared with the distress prevailing in this and the Madras Presidencies, the question of war or no war between England and Russia is of comparatively secondary importance. Cotton would suffer, but other articles would undergo a proportionate improvement, as has already been the case owing to the present conflict, so that home advices are not looked to with nearly so much anxiety as the weather reports from up-country.

The weekly biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday resulted in £165,000 being allotted to Calcutta at an average of 1s. 8¾d., and £100,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 8¾d., tenders at the latter figure receiving 10 per cent. of the amounts applied for on Calcutta, and 33 per cent. on Bombay. According to Reuter all the allotments were in Bills, but we hear from private sources that some telegraphic transfers were allotted at 1s. 8 13/16d. The figures obtained are about what were generally looked for on this side, and, being £d. under last week's biddings, show a falling off in the demand for remittance to this side. In sympathy with this Bar Silver in London has receded to 54d. per oz.—Reuter's quotation is 54¼d., but we have heard of purchases at our rate—equivalent to about 1s. 8¾d. per rupee.

MONEY.—The last published statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 11th instant showed a reduction in the Cash Balance of 42¼ lacs, caused by withdrawals of Public Deposits to the extent of 23½ lacs, and of other Deposits to the extent of 11 lacs, while Loans and Discounts were increased by 11¾ lacs. Such a large reduction induced expectations in some quarters of an alteration being made in the Bank's rates of discount, but no change was made at yesterday's Board Meeting, and on looking into the actual position of the Bank, it will be seen that it is sufficiently strong in the present depressed state of trade to render any advance unnecessary. The Cash Balance stands at a crore and-a-half, equivalent to about 60 per cent. of the Liabilities, and as the demand for accommodation is probably as large now as it is likely to be for the next couple of months, unless worked upon by Calcutta, we are not likely to see an upward movement in that interval. Later on, the prospect is less reassuring, as it seems probable that large sums will again be required to pay for food-grain, which, coming at the same time as the demands for the export season, can scarcely fail to have an important influence on the market; but with the ultimate out-turn of the crops, so uncertain as they are, it is too early to attempt any estimate of possible movements.

EXCHANGE.—We scarcely remember a quieter week in Sterling, the transactions reported both in Private Bills and Bank Paper being insignificant, while fluctuations have been very slight, our closing rates only showing a decline of 1/16d. to 3/32d. per rupee. Business for the mail opened at our last week's quotations, and no movement of any kind took place until Monday when, owing to weaker advices from Calcutta, a partial reduction of 1/16d. per rupee was established. On Tuesday the tendency was again easier, and the movement made the full decline of 1/16d. from the opening, after which no change took place until this morning when the result of the biddings for Council drafts induced one of the Banks to come out as a buyer at a further reduction of 1/32d., making our closing quotations:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 13/16d., 6 months' sight 1s. 9 1/16d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 9 1/32d. to 1/16d., 6 months' 1s. 9 7/32d. to ¼d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 9 1/16d. to ⅛d., 6 months' sight 1s. 9½d. to 5/16d. per rupee.

As regards the future there is no new feature apparent, the course of the market like everything else depending on the nature of the growing crops. At the present moment there is next to no business doing here, and we are accordingly governed mainly by Calcutta, a state of things which looks like being maintained for the next two or three months.

On Calcutta, there has been a steady demand for Sight Paper, and business has been done at from 3/16 to ⅛ per cent. premium, at which latter rate business has to-day been done. For 60 days' sight the quotation remains at ⅜ per cent. discount.

On China, the quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 219 per 100 dollars, but there is nothing doing.

From HONG-KONG, the latest quotation for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 11¼d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 4¾ per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The market has remained dull throughout the week with an easier tendency, but we have not heard of any transaction sufficient to really test values. The depression is not to be wondered at, as the appearance of things at the moment renders a further loan for famine purposes by no means unlikely. We quote now:—Fours Rs. 96 to Rs. 96½; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 96½ to Rs. 96¾; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 102½.

SHARES.—With the exception of a slight reaction noticeable to-day, the market since last mail-day has shown the greatest depression, and at one time something like a semi-panic having prevailed in Spinning Companies' shares in which fluctuations of as much as Rs. 100 per share have taken place from time to time. A good downpour of rain would doubtless have an instantaneous effect in improving values all round, but failing that a further fall seems probable. Bank of Bombays have been in less favour, and there are sellers at a fall of 1½ per cent., our closing quotation being 36½ per cent. premium. In Land Companies we note a fall of Rs. 25 in Colaba and Rs. 5 in Frere, but Mazagon are nominally Rs. 25 per share higher. Press shares with few exceptions are depressed and difficult of sale. We quote a decline of Rs. 5 in French Press, Rs. 20 in Bellary, Rs. 25 in Indian Press, Rs. 50 in Fort Press, and Rs. 60 in East India Press Company. In Spinning and Weaving Companies, notwithstanding the somewhat better feeling apparent to-day, our quotations are lower all round, a decline of Rs. 5 has taken place in Alexandra, Bombay Hemp and Jute, Broach Mills, Nursey, and Oriental, Rs. 10 in Madras Spinning and Mazagon, Rs. 15 in Central India and Great Eastern, Rs. 20 in Dhurrumsey, Rs. 25 in Colaba, Jewraz Balloo, and Morarjee Goculdas, Rs. 30 in Khatao Musconjee, Mandvie Spinning, and Soonderdas, Rs. 35 in Bombay United Spinning, and Nowrojee Petit, and Rs. 40 in Fleming and National, Rs. 60 in Nicol Manufacturing Co., Rs. 75 in Alliance, Rs. 80 in Khandeish, and Rs. 100 per share in Bhownuggur Mills and Press Co. Amongst Miscellaneous Companies the only ultimate alteration during the week is an advance of Rs. 5 in the Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee.

Our PIECE GOODS market closes with perhaps a less despondent feeling than has been apparent at times since the departure of last mail, but even with this it is impossible to describe it as other than stagnant. Transactions throughout have been most insignificant in extent, the total clearances from first hands being only estimated at 100 packages, and 500 from the bazar. Prices remain nominally quotably affected but they must be taken as quite nominal, any pressure to sell at once necessitating a material concession. Stocks in the hands of dealers are large of all the leading descriptions, and there are consequently few orders going home, nor are there likely to be, until circumstances alter materially, as under all prospects operating the out-turn of the growing crops. With the Coconada holidays, which take place next week, the new Piece Goods season is generally supposed to commence, but unless we have advices of a more cheerful character in the interval, they do not seem likely to influence to inaugurate increased activity. Local-made goods are if possible in worse case than English, as not only is the demand in this and the Madras Presidency restricted, but China has been a bad market for some time back, and a considerable number of the mills are accordingly accumulating large stocks.

TWIST.—The market for Yarns occupies pretty much the same position as Goods. Stocks proportionately are perhaps not quite so heavy, but the enquiry is no better, and shows no greater probability of improvement. We reduce our quotations ¼ anna per lb. all round, but even at that they are in a great measure nominal.

METALS.—*Copper.*—With a most limited demand and comparatively large supplies on the spot the market is dull and easier at Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 per cwt. In *Yellow Metal* prices have receded Rs. 4 to Rs. 12 per cwt. without attracting buyers, stocks being in excess of current requirements. *Iron* is very dull and difficult of sale. Bars and Nail Rods of all kinds have undergone a decline of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, and the current enquiry is all small lots, Sheets and Hoops are nominally unchanged. *Lead* has declined Rs. 8 per cwt., and the same remark applies to *Steel*. *Tin Plates* meet but a small demand at a reduction of Rs. 4 per box.

COALS.—The greatest depression prevails, and to arrive no sales of any kind have taken place during the past fortnight. On the spot some small sales of Davison's West Hartley took place in the beginning of the week at Rs. 16½ alongside, but there are no buyers now at the price. Nominally we quote to arrive:—Davison's West Hartley Rs. 16, Laird's Welsh Harley Rs. 15, Watson's Hartley Rs. 15, Cardiff Rs. 15 per ton alongside.

COTTON.—The day following the depature of last steamer the Liverpool advices assumed a somewhat better tone, inducing on the close of year, a considerable extent of buying for export here under the influence of which prices advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Latterly, however, the home telegrams have again been unfavourable, owing, it is alleged by Reuter, to apprehended failures, and prices have lost about Rs. 1 of the previous advance. The purchases reported during the week amount to close upon 5,000 bales, of which about 3,000 bales are put down for local consumption and 2,000 bales for export. Of the former the greater portion consisted of half-pressed Dholleras descriptions, the supply of which is getting into very small compass, and as in the absence of Compts, the mills cannot well do without it, there seems a likelihood of prices being kept up even in the face of dull accounts from home.

The *Clearances* for sea during the week have been 4,001 bales, making a total for 796,020 bales since 1st January, as compared with 879,280 bales for the corresponding period of last year.

The *Receipts* from up-country to date give the following comparisons:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
For the week	2,334	3 996	157
Total since 1st Sept.	1,134,154	1,086,719	1,384,425

New Crop reports have not altered materially during the week. In the Berars and the Southern Mahratta Country the plants are healthy and doing well, but in Khandeish, a considerable portion of the Deesas and throughout Kattiawar and Guzerat the want of rain is being seriously felt, and unless we have good rains in these districts at an early date, the yield must be short. As it is, we can scarcely look for an average out-turn under the most favourable circumstances, although it is quite possible that the short crop of last season may be exceeded.

The following are to-day's quotations for New Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

Full-pressed—		₹ Candy	₹ lb. C. & F.
New Broach Ginned	F. G. F. Ready	....Rs. 204	= 5¼d.
„ Omrawuttee	Good (nominal) do.	..... „ 196	= 5 5/16d.
„ Do.	Fully Good Fair do.	..... „ 192	= 5 3/16d.
„ Do.	Good Fair do.	..... „ 187	= 5 1/16d.
„ Dholleras	Good (nominal) do.	..... „ 198	= 5 5/16d.
„ Do.	Fully Good Fair do.	..... „ 194	= 5¼d.
„ Do.	Good Fair do.	..... „ 192	= 5 3/16d.
„ Do.	Fully Fair do.	..... „ 187	= 5 1/16d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed.*—With firm advices from home and continued short supplies, owing to the block of traffic on the railways, prices are firmly maintained, to-day's quotation being Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-13 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is nominally at Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 7-13 per cwt., but the market is almost bare of stock.

WHEAT.—There has been next to nothing done for export this week, arrivals from up-country being so insignificant owing to the famine, that prices are maintained considerably above home rates. The quotation to-day for best soft White is nominally Rs. 38, and for Mixed Rs. 35-8 to Rs. 36 per candy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S.S. BENVOIRLICH, 983 tons, Captain T. Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland (July 12th), with a cargo of 1,909 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE BISN Co's S.S. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain F. H. Franks, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Arrez, Mr. Magan, and three deck passengers.

THE S.S. PEMBROKE, 1,524 tons, Captain J. James, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (July 18th), via Port Said, Suez, and the Suez Canal, with one deck passenger, and the following cargo:—1,425 packages piecegoods, 169 bales twist, 6,615 bundles iron hoops, 804 bars and 3,262 bundles iron, 82 bundles steel iron, 740 tons coals, 25 cases and 1,572 ingots copper, 30 cases brass, 4 packages glassware, 10 casks beer, 14 packages earthenware, 18 packages papers, 54 cases soaps, 127 packages stout, 17 packages color and paint, 25 cases iron safe, 30 cases tin plates, 400 kegs red lead, 500 barrels green copperas, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ewart, Latham and Co.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co's s. s. AUSTRALIA, 1,341 tons, Captain F. Bozzoni, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa (July 24th), via Leghorn, Naples, Messina, and the Suez Canal, with the following cargo:—From Bordeaux.—1,106 cases wine, 1,437 cases brandy, 65 cases champagne, 150 cases corks, 2 cases sardines, 4 boxes peppermint, 15 cases butter, 15 cases liquor, 2 packages merchandise. For Genoa.—4,490 slabs and 12 cases marble stones, 2 cases cheese, 4 cases pianos, 70 packages wine, 53 packages paper, and 6 packages merchandise. From Leghorn.—3,114 slabs and 10 packages marble stones, and 7 packages fishes. From Naples.—2 cases wine, and 1 package gloves. From Aden.—816 bags grain, 1,500 bags pumice, and 23 package merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
16	Australia (s)	Bozzoni	Genoa, July 24.
	Pembroke (s)	James	Liverpool, July 18.
	Benvoirlich (s)	Evans	Sunderland, July 12.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	Penang (s)	Franks	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Australia, to Genoa. Steamer Akola, to Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
12	Dorunda (s)	Templeton	London, July 1.
	Tuscany (s)	Green	Madras, Aug. 9.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
13	Sesfield	.....	Chandbally.
	Newcastle	.....	Falee Point.
14	Indus	.....	Southampton.
	Suez (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Kate (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
13	Bengal (s)	.....	Moulmein.
	Sultan (s)	.....	Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s. s. Indus from Southampton to-day:—From Southampton to Madras—Mrs Fouler, Mr and Mrs Weld and Mr G A Vaughan.

From Southampton to Calcutta—Dr W Arthur, Miss Kumin, and Mr Oppenheimer.

From Melbourne to Madras—Dr J M Peebles.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Italia s—2 hogsheads port wine, Dinshebhoy Cowasjee; 7 packages hardware, F Messabhoy.

Atalanta s—43 cases iron safes, John S Elmore and Co.

Zante s—9 casks green paint, Tyabally Suruffally and Co; 5 packages hardware, Framjee Ardaseer Davar.

Euroneans—20 cases sheet iron, Heptolla halk Adom and Co.

Branksome Hall s—10 packages hardware and 30 packages nails, Fazulally Moosabhoy; 160 bundles iron wire, Cowasjee Brothers.

FROM LONDON.

Parsee s—10 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and and Co.

Xantho s—50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Siam s—4 cases glassware, Knoop and and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—82 bales cott n, Jairam Dayal; 45 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee; 5 bales wool, Purzotum Fairsee; 135 cwts cotton thread, Dyckjeed Moolockchand; 14½ bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 26 bales hemp and 39 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmidass and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Bangalore s—2 boxes gold bars, value Rs. 2,01,000, Morarjee Mooljee; 2 boxes gold bars and 5 boxes silver coins, value Rs. 1,55,100, The C M Bank of I L and China; 6 cases shawls, Rameshund Curumchund.

British Prince s—9 cases peacock feathers and 4 cases chundrooee, Nugindass Fuckeerbhoy; 12 bales hides, Nensookhoy Gangjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cashmere—6,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bangalore s—5 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Bangalore s—1 case silk and 4 cases indigo, Aga Syed Mirza Shecrajee.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Khiva s—13 cases gum, D S Kemp and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—55 packages bdlium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 4 cases shanking, Cassum Rhimjee; 25 bales twist, Tata and Co; 35 bales twist, Goolamhoosein Jamahomed; and 56 bales twist, The New D P S and W Co; 40 bales twist, 20 Tulasee, 20 bales twist, Jairashboy Peerbhoy; 37 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 10 bales twist, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 16 chests opium, Hajee Abdool Noor Mahomed; 10 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 18 cases tabmaws and sharkins, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 4 packages heerabole, Cassum Bhimjee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY 15th August 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·731
Temperature of the Air	83·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·7
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	·824
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky=cloudless=8)	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	79·0
General Direction of wind	W, WNW, W, WSW, WNW, W
Movement of wind in 24 hours	404
Fall of Rain	·28
Total fall during month	2·69
„ „ „ year	48·81
Additional fall up to 10 A.M. of 16th August	0·03

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1480 British Princess, Johns—Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1549 Ajax (s), Kidd—W. Nicol & Co.—(Repairing.)

LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1347 Branksome Hall (s), Brand—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1107 Amy Dora (s), Sinclair—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1238 Cashmere, Thomson—Volkart Brothers.
937 Whitehall, Geach—Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALAIS.

1176 Anne Royden, Thomas—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1239 Magdala, Jones—Pelly & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1310 Bangalore (s), Hector—Mails, 17th August.
1994 Surat (s), Burne—Mails, 31st August.

FOR GENOA.

1190 Australia (s), Bozzoni—Rubattino & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1747 Assam (s), Stewart—Mails, 15th September.
1871 Siam (s), Hector—Mails, 18th August.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1278 Chrysolite, Stewart—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1303 Duncairn, Chambers—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR MADRAS.

869 Marlborough, Sampson—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1516 Kuiva (s), Lee—Mails, 20th August.

FOR RANGOON.

967 Lady Melville, Hanson.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1743 Atalanta (s), Waring—J. Soares.
1188 Azalea (s), Stephens—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1408 Alexander Yeats, Dunham—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1365 Earl of Zetland, Burns—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1774 European (s), Sibthorpe—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
2276 Great Victoria, Casey—Killick, Nixon & Co.
819 Inveravon, Thomas—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1079 Madras (s), Richardson—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1341 Oithona, Rees.
1379 Palm (s), Gibb—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1080 Vixen (s), O'Keefe—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

1120 Orissa (s), McGregor—Hajee Zenel Abadeen.

UNFIXED.

IRON.

858 Ardvar, Duncan—Killick, Nixon & Co.

WOOD.

996 County of Berwick, Canning—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1490 Frank Carvill, Prendergast—Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.
1529 Galloway, McKinlay—Rogers & Co.
1305 Glen Maiden, Cumming—M. Nusserwanjee.
597 Queen's Cliff, Davies—The Captain.
233 Sirocco, McBain.

FOREIGN.

1526 Fanny Tucker, Roberts.

STEAMERS.

960 Benvoirlich (s), Evans—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1253 Goiconda (s)—P. & O. Co.
1227 Pembroke (s), James—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1281 Robinia (s), Jones—N. Manockjee.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

634 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
75 Fathe Sultan, Nacoda.
130 Hercules (s), Allen.
101 Koraa Boodin, Nacoda.
101 Mahi, Nacoda.
548 Mula (s), Doert—Esse bin Khalifa.
205 Sermadib (s), Vanair.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
620 Arab (s) 4, Broughton.
300 Hugh Rose (s) 3, Downing.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)

FOREIGN NAVY.

613 Batavia (s) 3, Lieut. W. Van Oorschot.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

954 Iris, Evans—Liverpool, April 17.
1184 Prince Rupert, Wade—Liverpool, April 19.
1313 Haidemann, Thomson—Liverpool, April 27.
1551 Isaac Read, Colley—Liverpool, April 27.
1181 Lady Rowena, Sterling—Liverpool, April 30.
994 Cairnc, Buiford—Liverpool, May 1.
1177 Gareloch, Greenwood—Liverpool, May 4.
1167 Howden, Nicholson—Liverpool, May 4.
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Burt—Liverpool, May 10.
1230 America, Godye—Glasgow, May 11.
658 Scottish Chief, Edholm—London, May 12.
1093 Mary E. Fletcher, Hughes—Liverpool, May 12.
1440 Inspector, Erskine—Liverpool, May 14.
948 Marian Moore, Spence—Dundee, May 14.
814 Tyne, Williams—Clyde, May 16.
1287 Nearchus, Pierce—Liverpool, May 17.
1273 Jane Law, Robertson—Dundee, May 18.
996 Castle Holme, Robinson—Shields, May 18.
1242 Saratoga, Kandall—Liverpool, May 19.
1431 Garibaldi, Thacker—Liverpool, May 20.
1190 Poonah—Shields, May 23.
1853 South Carolina, Reynolds—Shields, May 24.
1124 Homewood, Purdy—Liverpool, May 24.
999 Alexander Mackenzie, Homewood—Liverpool, May 25.
1465 Hampden, M'Pherson—Leith, May 25.
1428 Morayshire, Dawson—North Shields, May 26.
1273 Grecian, Conance—Dundee, May 28.
1224 Greenock, Slater—Newport, May 28.
1359 Niagara, Pickard—Liverpool, May 30.
1359 Benarn Uemha, Thomson—Liverpool, May 30.
999 Remington, Munro—Liverpool, May 30.
1242 Carmadoc, M'Diarmid—Glasgow, May 31.
1347 Cæsaria, DeGruchy—Tyne, May 31.
1285 Eblana, Leven—Liverpool, June 1—Put into Dunkirk.
1198 Seaforth, Woodward—Liverpool, June 3—Sailed from Holyhead June 10.
785 Norwood, Harries—Liverpool, June 6.
1178 P. F. Webster, Cutting—Sunderland, June 12.
692 Margaret Pugh, Jones—Liverpool, June 13.
— Patriote, Demazure—Nantes, June 14.
1921 Dumfriesshire, White—Glasgow, June 15.
1490 Desdemona, Towell—Liverpool, June 15.
1379 Northern Empire, Malcolmson—Liverpool, June 16.
1219 Storm King, Reed—Liverpool, June 20.
1150 Adele Accame, Buccone—Liverpool, June 17.
376 Elliotta, Mackay—Shields, June 18.
931 Hutchinson, Hutchinson—June 20.
955 Oriente, Webster—Shields, June 20.
1389 Rona, Brown—Liverpool, June 23.
729 Vanora, Ikin—Liverpool, June 25.
1287 Lord Lytton, Dakin—Liverpool, June 26.
1367 Maggie E. Seed, Whiting—Newcastle, June 26.
698 Stanmore, Richardson—June 27.
1533 Anglo-American, Jordan—Liverpool, June 28.
1478 Glenburn, Hartnell—Dundee, June 29.
1272 Thomas, Richardson—June 30.
1430 Oregon, Cushing—Liverpool, July 2.
641 Romeo, Clarke—London, July 7.
753 Clementina, Pozzio—Liverpool, July 9.
1103 Eastern Belle, Featherston—Cardiff, July 9.
1983 Palmas, Elias—Cardiff, July 9.
1318 Hermon, Dillon—Liverpool, July 11.
1257 Victoria, Hughes—Liverpool, July 12.
710 Abercarne, Lewis—Swansea, July 12.
1438 Morna, Smith—Liverpool, July 13.
1191 Exporter, Brooks—Shields, July 14.
1422 Lanarkshire, May—Shields, July 18.
1497 Dreadnaught, Buston—Newport, July 19.
1388 Northern Light, Kenney—Liverpool, July 21.
1333 Birnam Wood, Gregory—Liverpool, July 25.
1382 Alcar, Harvey—Liverpool, July 25.
1471 Dankinton, Emmett—Liverpool, July 25.
1048 Jumna, Fraser—London, August 7.
1437 Enone, Gage—Glasgow, August 13.
1401 Frank Pitts, Evans—Cardiff, loading.
1319 Vernon, Burns—London, loading.
1354 Oimara, Simson—London, loading.
1399 Muskota, Cutten—Liverpool, loading.
1461 Elwell, Barstow—Liverpool, loading.
350 Zebra, Stafford—Liverpool, loading.
1167 North Wales, Owens—Liverpool, loading.
1547 Hospodar, Kelly—Cardiff, loading.
1155 Norris, Jones—London, loading.
774 Albuera, Banks—London, loading.
1197 Almira-Robinson, Tarbox—Liverpool, loading.
843 Calcutta, Hanson—Liverpool, loading.
1472 Big Bonanza, Stanley—Liverpool, loading.
887 Volante de Dio, Simonette—Liverpool, loading.
1191 Middlesex, Massey—Liverpool, loading.
1465 Buckinghamshire, Harland—Liverpool, loading.
972 Persia, Roberts—Liverpool, loading.
1283 Arabpoint, Kerr—Dundee, loading.
818 Scawfell, Lawrenson—Shields, loading.

STEAMERS.

SHORTLY DUE.

1444 City of Baltimore, Collins—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Aug. 6—Hall Line.
1061 Aragon, Jones—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Aug. 6.
1710 Cyrene, Brown—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal August 9.
875 Mangrove, Pearse—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal August 14.

EXPECTED.

— Airey—July 30.
1728 Venetia, Ferrins—London, July 31.
1453 Macedonia, Laird—Liverpool, August 8—Anchor Line.
1676 Stanley Castle, Browne—London, August 10.
1356 Harald Haarfager, Holthbaer—Cardiff, August 10.
1530 Hutton, Hodges—Liverpool, August 13.
883 Indus, Dodero—Genoa.
1343 Trinacria, Hutchison—Liverpool—Anchor Line.
1304 Juno—Trieste.
874 Arabia, Crosco—Genoa.
874 Persia, Moretto—Genoa.
1540 Zambesi, Symons—London.
1720 Gwalior, Babot—London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 15.

trong, Major, Bombay 2 th Regt N I, from leave.

AUGUST 16.

8Tuthill, Lieut., Bengal 4th Hussars, from leave, from England

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 16.

Arbuthnot, Lieut Col., Madras 14th Hussars, to rejoin, 4th Bangalore.
Mignon, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 16.)

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

Major F Gellie, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Surgeon W J Butler, Madras Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The services of Colonel H F Disbrowe, Bombay Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Political Department for special duty.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel A A Bayley, R A, First Class Commissary of Ordnance and Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance, to be Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory at Kirkee, vice Haggard, deceased.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Col R L Taverner, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Surgeon-Major T Beaumont, M D, Madras Medical Establishment.

Captain R B Lockwood, General List, Bengal Cavalry, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The services of Surgeon-Major W Niven M D, Bombay Medical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Surgeon W McConaghy, M D, Bombay Medical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty:—Lieut F H Forjett, Staff Corps. Sub-Conductor T Crutchley. Sub-Conductor C Lacey.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Surgeon H DeTatham, 3 months, private affairs. Major A J Doig, Staff Corps, 4 months, medical certificate.

G A Barnett, Esq., I appointed Honorary Colonel of the G I P Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The furlough granted by Notification No 38, 31st July, to the Rev T Horsfall, Chaplain of Deolali, is to commence from the 22nd September next, and not the 20th August as therein specified. The Rev T. Horsfall is granted subsidiary leave from the 20th September next.

The Rev W Clark, MA, Chaplain of Kurrachee, has passed an examination in the Hindustani language according to the Lower Standard.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Hon John Marriott, Acting Advocate General, to be substantive pro tem. Advocate General from 1st May 1877 until further orders.

Mr M B Baker, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, is appointed, temporarily and until further orders, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Kurrachee in addition to his own duties.

The privilege leave for three months, and departmental leave for fifteen days, granted to Mr E McG H Fulton, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Shikarpur, in Government Notification dated 15th June, is cancelled.

Mr Tatyaji Govind, Karkun in the Office of the District Magistrate of Sholapur, is appointed, on a temporary measure, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Sholapur.

Mr M D Mackenzie to act as Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Poona and Malada District until further orders.

Mr W P Symonds, Supernumerary Assistant Collector in the District of Poona is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the District of Broach.

Under the provisions of Section 4 of Act II. of 1869, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Rao Bahadur Dajiraj Vithal Desai, C.S.I., to act as Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay.

Rao Bahadur Daji Govind Gupte, First Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge of Dhulia, in the Khandesh District, is specially appointed, as a temporary measure, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Khandesh.

Mr H D Robertson, Deputy Collector in charge Mohar Division of the Shikarpur District, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Shikarpur.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G C Withers, First Class Magistrate in the Kaira District, to be a Visitor of the District Jail at Kaira.

Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie, Supernumerary Assistant Collector in the District of Satara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the District of Satara.

Mr H L Holland, Assistant Superintendent Poona and Nasik Survey, is allowed sick leave for one year, with effect from the 10th inst.

Mr Hand has also been allowed subsidiary leave from the 6th to the 9th August 1877.

Mr. John Davies to act as an Inspector in the Cotton Department at Broach during the absence of Mr H M Gibbs, or until further orders.

Mr. Sydney Falloon to be Superintendent of Panchgani, vice Mr Webb, resigned.

Mr A W Crawley-Boevey, Acting First Assistant Collector Ahmedabad, and Mr. W. Woodward, Acting First Assistant, Collector, Nasik, are temporarily transferred to Kaladgi on famine duty.

Mr T Hart-Davies, CS, is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for one year from the 17th instant. He is also allowed subsidiary leave from the 17th to the 18th idem.

In supersession of Notification of 3rd July last, Surgeon-Major H V Carter is appointed to act as Professor of Hygiene in the Grant Medical College, with effect from the 30th April last, vice Surgeon-Major H Cook.

NOTIFICATION.

Applications for military appointments under Government being sometimes addressed by mistake to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, it is notified that such applications should always be addressed to the Military Secretary to the Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, August 11.)

Captain C H A Glover, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st grade and Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 4th grade in British Burma, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd grade during the absence on furlough of Major W W Pemberton, or until further orders.

Mr C J A Duke, Town Magistrate of the 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 4th grade.

Captain G Alexander, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade, to officiate as Town Magistrate of the 2nd grade, vice Mr Duke.

Mr A R Hildebrand, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade in British Burma, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade during the absence on furlough of Captain M C Poole, or until further orders.

Mr A R Birke, B C S, Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade, vice Mr Hildebrand.

Mr K G Burne, Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade during the absence on furlough of Mr W C Midwinter, or until further orders.

Mr W Fox, B C S, Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade during the absence on medical leave of Lieut T M Jenkins, or until further orders.

The services of Mr C E Bernard, C S I, Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

Mr W Laseron, Probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Mysore Revenue Survey, has passed the examination in the Canarese language prescribed for officers of the Mysore Administration by the higher standard.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr R H Ward to officiate as a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in British Burma.

Lieut-Col W F Prideaux, Officiating Resident 2nd Class and Officiating

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY WEEKLY FAMINE STATEMENT.

POONA, Aug 16.

The rainfall has continued good in the Southern Collectorates, sufficient in Sholapur and parts of Poona and Ahmednuggur, though more wanted in Khandeish and Nasik. Partial showers in Kaladgi. Rain still wanted in Guzerat and Kattiawar, and anxiety here increasing. Average prices slightly risen, but general result not unsatisfactory, as there has been a slight rainfall in the worst districts. Railway capacity still deficient, but famine traffic having preference over general inaffected districts, the condition of the people not worse, though improvement retarded by high prices, but approaching maturity of crops will tend to improve general position shortly. Decrease of people on works 6,059; increase receiving charity 1,477. Cholera not increasing.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEPARTURE OF THE VICEROY FROM SIMLA.

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

The Viceroy, suite, and party left here at 3 o'clock this afternoon to visit the Governors of Bombay and Madras. The usual saluto was fired. Rain fell for five hours yesterday morning.

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE MADRAS FAMINE.

LONDON, August 16.

The Lord Mayor of London is soliciting subscriptions for the relief of the famine-stricken in the Madras Presidency.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA

A Turkish Army Corps, numbering 35,000 men, has been recalled from Bagdad to Constantinople.

The Russians have evacuated Kustendji on the shores of the Dobrudscha.

A bridge has been thrown over the Danube by the Russians at Pyrgos, near Rustchuk.

The Russian batteries at Slobosia were yesterday bombarding Rustchuk.

The Turks are bombarding Giurgevo.

The Left Wing under Mehemet Ali Pasha, the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army, is slowly marching to effect a junction with Suleiman Pasha, whose cavalry have arrived a two hours march beyond the Balkans.

THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

Latest advices from the seat of War in Armenia state, that Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha still remains on the defensive.

The Russian General, Loris Melikoff, having been strongly reinforced, has resumed the offensive.

The advance of the force under General Tergukassow is checked by Ismail Pasha.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, August 16.

The Bombay Mails of the 27th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 15.

The P. and O. St. N. Co.'s s. s. Geelong, with the outward London Mails of 3rd Aug., left here for Bombay at 10-0 p.m. this night. The same Co.'s steamer Khedive left for Galle and Calcutta at 5-0 p.m. this afternoon.

LONDON, Aug. 15, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 5 1-16

The Manchester Market has been less depressed with rather more enquiry.

3 per cent. Consols for account 94⅞
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 106½
Bar Silver..... 54½
Exchange on India 1-8⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 83½
4½ per cent. do. 83⅜
5½ per cent. do. 88¼
AMBRIAT.—Java.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.—AUG. 16.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera, Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

RAIN AND CROP REPORTS.

Reports to 15th August from Madras state that there has been slight rain in Gooty, North Arcot, Arconum, Coimbatore, Guntur, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, and Calicut. In Central India there has been no rain, but the crops are still uninjured. In the North-West no rain except slight showers in Kumaon. Great damage has been done to the crops in Fyzabad. The hot winds in Bareilly are burning up the young crops; the rice crop is lost there. Prices rising. From the Central Provinces a general break in the rains is reported, causing some anxiety for the rice crop in Saugor. In Hyderabad no rain. In Rajpootana no rain. Rain is urgently needed in Ajmere and to the westward. Prices are rising everywhere and grass becoming scarce. From Bombay the reports state that there has been no rain in Guzerat, Khandesh, and Ahmednuggur. Slight showers in other Deccan Collectorates and Southern Mahratta Country. Good rain in Karwar. In Mysore showery weather is general and has been beneficial to the standing crops.

WEATHER REPORTS.—Aug. 16.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 4-20 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S.W., ther. max. 79, W. B. 75, min. 73, bar. 29-85. Fall of rain 80 cents.

CALICUT, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind S. W. 5, ther. 8, bar. 30. Fall of rain 1 inch 78 cents.

MANGALORE, 6-38 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. E., N. W. Fall of rain 2 inches 6 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. moderate, ther. 96, bar. 29-85.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W. strong, ther. 86. Fall of rain 1 inch 26 cents.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla In. cts.
Thursday, Aug. 16, up to 6 a.m....	0 28	0 30	0 48
Previously registered.....	48 53	38 38½	44 25
Total up to 6 a.m. Aug. 16	48 81	38 52½	44 73
Fall up to 16th Aug. 1876	37 40	37 31	42 13

We hear that Major C. E. Layard, 15th Foot, has had the offer of and has accepted the appointment of Commandant of the Bombay Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Mr. G. A. BARNETT, Agent of the G. I. P. R. Co., is appointed Honorary Colonel of the Railway Rifle Corps.

We hear that H. E. the Governor has telegraphed to Mr. Peile, the Political Agent, Kattywar, calling him to Poona, to confer on the threatening condition of that province.

We are sorry to learn that there has been a very severe outbreak of cholera at Nassick, two out of three of the cases attended proving fatal. The Collector has telegraphed for medical help, and Dr. Nolan has been despatched from Sholapore to Nassick on special duty.

We are informed that the Gaikwar's Mahals, Palunpoor and Serohee States, and the Godawar districts of Joadhpoor,—through which the Ahmedabad toAjmere line passes,—are all suffering from want of rain, some very severely. The area of the territory represented above, is over nine thousand square miles.

We observe that "Dharwar," our local contemporary's educated native, has apologised as gracefully as he was capable of apologising, for his unjustifiable statements against the English officers who are working in the famine districts. He compares himself, when slandering the British Government in India, to a person looking for spots on the sun; but a person of his education ought to find something better to do than searching for spots, and trying to make his listeners believe that the sun is nothing else but spots.

THE *Indian Mirror* tells us that Mr. Eden has telegraphed to the Viceroy, representing public feeling at Calcutta on the subject of the calamity in Madras, and asking for permission to hold a public meeting.

THE last issue of the *Gazette of India*, August 11th, contains the new rules that have been issued regarding provisions, fuel, and water, medical stores and other appliances for maintaining health, cleanliness, and decency, &c. of native passenger ships. These rules have been made in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 46 and 48 of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.

AMAR SING, the murderer of Mr. Moore, has been tried by Mr. Cordery, Sessions Judge at Rohtuck, and sentenced to be hanged, and the file has been received in the Chief Court for confirmation of the sentence. The trial, says the Lahore paper, has elicited nothing of greater importance than that the accused had served for some six years in the Police, and had resigned with a good character, that he and his brother had been cutting brushwood, when suddenly he started off, as if with the intention of doing something desperate, made his way into Mr. Moore's compound, unchallenged, and committed the murderous assault. Thus no motive, whatever, has been discovered for the crime. Mr. Moore was one of the few uncovenanted Civilians who had succeeded in rising to the important office of Deputy Commissioner—he was greatly liked and respected, and was one of the last men in the world to have given cause for such deadly malice.

"E. I. B." writes to the editor of the *Bengalee*:—"It is said that the inhabitants of the Nicobar Islands have a universal passion for the castoff hats of civilization. There is a regular trade in old hats between Calcutta and the Nicobars. The value of the article is measured in cocoanuts, the only produce of the Islands. The chimney-pot is the favourite shape, the taller the better, and the consummation of Nicobarian desire is to have a "cabman's"—that is, a white hat with a black band round it. Such a hat is worth from fifty to fifty-five cocoanuts, and is the favourite attire of the noble savage when he goes fishing, clad for the rest only in the usual waist-cloth, which makes a slight difference between him and a cabby."

Two Buddhist priests were among the passengers who left Ceylon in the M. M. Anadyr, recently. The *Ceylon Observer* says:—"The fact of the priests being on the list of passengers is somewhat noteworthy, and may be taken as an evidence of the retreat of prejudice before the swift march of western civilisation. As regards the purpose of the voyage, we should like to hear from any of our correspondents."

AN important question of domicile has been decided in the District Court of Colombo, by L. Leisching, Esq., Acting District Judge, in the matter of the estate of the late Captain Henry Helsham. The widow of the intestate moved to draw out of Court half of the monies belonging to the estate. It appeared that the intestate, who was born in England, purchased on the 14th March, 1851, his Ensigncy in the 53rd Regiment and also purchased his Lieutenancy in the same regiment on the 12th October, 1852. He served in the Indian Mutiny and was for his services appointed Captain in the 25th Regiment on the 13th December, 1859. In 1858 he went with his regiment to England, and in 1863 came with his regiment to Ceylon. In February 1864 he married his first wife, an Englishwoman, and a son was born in October, of the same year. Mrs. Helsham died in June, 1866, and in December, 1866, he sold out of the army, obtaining £2,000 for his commission, which was lent out on mortgage in Ceylon, and formed the bulk of the estate property now in dispute. When he retired from the army he joined the Police force in Ceylon. He visited England from June, 1871, to November, 1872, taking home his son by his wife to whom he placed with his relatives. In January 1873 he married for the second time the applicant (who has been the servant of his first wife) another Englishwoman, her three children by him having been born previously. In May, 1873, he was superannuated from the Police and lived thereafter in Colombo till he died in March, 1874, at the age of 42 years. Mr. Advocate Layard for the widow contended that the domicile of the intestate was Ceylon, and that accordingly the applicant was under Roman Dutch Law entitled to one half of the estate. Mr. Advocate Browne, for the guardian of the infant born of the first marriage, maintained that the original English domicile had never been changed for a domicile in Ceylon, and that the applicant as a widow under English law was entitled to only one-third of the monies. After an elaborate analysis of the evidence, the Judge said, "It seems to me that the later authorities become more and more in favour of the theory that a man intends to return to his own land unless strong evidence to the contrary is given, and this is only natural. In bygone times the journey from one township to another was attended with danger, and people took formal leave of each other when travelling from Edinburgh to London. It was assumed that after a man had escaped the perils of the deep and the attacks of enemies and reached his destination he would think twice before those dangers were encountered again, but with our present rapid and comparatively safe mode of travel so many people are abroad who intend to return that the evidence of deliberate intention to change the domicile must be very clear indeed. The motion of the applicant is therefore disallowed, and it is ordered that one-third of the money deposited in the Kachchery be paid to her; costs to be paid out of the estate."

SAYS the *Examiner*:—The special correspondent of the *Standard* at the Turkish headquarters is apparently of a confidental disposition, if we may judge from a few sentences from one of his recent letters. The correspondent has a young Circassian, who is greatly grieved because he is not allowed to accompany the correspondent to Kars:—"The suspicion now crossed me that he was in love. Those who think of love, remember also forbidden love. Ah, how long, long ago it is, since I, a young officer, left the camp one night and undertook a break-neck ride only to gaze at 'her' shadow through the window. Then I was in danger of punishment by death, but now perhaps a more honourable fate awaited me." There is not the least reason why a special correspondent should not be "of temper amorous as the month of May," like the hero of Tennyson's "Princess." But it certainly might be thought that the letter to a daily paper is hardly the place in which to indulge in tender reminiscences of "her."

THE *Times'* obituary column of July 24 contained the name of the head of the family of Bulwer, Mr. William Earle Lytton Bulwer, of Heydonhall, Norfolk, elder brother of the late Lord Lytton and of Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, afterwards Lord Dalling, who has just passed away at the age of 78. The eldest son of the late General William Earle Bulwer, of Heydon, by his marriage with Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of the Lyttons, of Knebworth, he was born in the year 1799, and was formerly Major in the Norfolk Militia. The owner of large estates in Norfolk, he was a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for that county; and he was also a magistrate for Hampshire. The deceased gentleman was twice married—firstly to Emily, youngest daughter of General Gascoyne; and secondly to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. William Green, of Forty Hill, Middlesex. The Bulwer estates devolve upon his eldest son, Mr. William Heard Gascoyne Bulwer, who is a magistrate for Norfolk, and is married to Marian Dering, daughter and heiress of Mr. William Lee-Warner.

AN extraordinary trial has commenced in Paris. A widow named Eugenie Gras, aged 37, commonly known as Jeanne Delacour, was charged with having instigated a working foreman, Mathieu Gaudry, 40 years of age, to throw phial of sulphuric acid in the face of Rene de la Roche, whereby he was blinded and disfigured. In 1873 the woman met De la Roche at Bougival, and became his mistress, he being then under 20, in affluent circumstances, and having just arrived in Paris from Anjou. Her parents were working people, with four children, and in needy circumstances; but a neighbour had adopted her, sent her to school, and given her 3,000f. in 1855, on her marriage, to start a grocery shop; but she separated from her husband in a few months, and he died in a hospital in 1871. She became the mistress successively of several men, from the last of whom, after his rupture with her on account of his marriage, she obtained considerable sums, and IOU's for 53,000f., partly extorted by threats of exposure. At the end of last year, De la Roche, the only remaining lover of the accused, was taken ill, and she saw herself threatened, in spite of all her thrift and speculations, with want of means. She then sent for Gaudry, who had been accustomed to do odd jobs for her on Sundays, and had become violently enamoured of her, and told him a story of ill-treatment from a nameless lover, and offering to marry him if he would wreak vengeance for her. Gaudry, accordingly, watched outside the house of De la Roche, but, somehow or other, the plot was not carried out. Some weeks later an accident at the foundry threw Gaudry out of work. He had previously formed criminal relations with the accused, but she then refused to have anything further to do with him unless he would execute her vengeance. He hesitated, and, being an ex-subaltern, suggested provoking a duel; but his scruples were finally overcome. She induced De la Roche to promise to conduct her to the Opera ball on the 13 h of January, and he arrived the previous night and stayed with her. On their return from the Opera, between 2 and 3 a.m., Gaudry, by a carefully-planned arrangement, waylaid De la Roche between the garden gate and the house in the Rue de Boulogne, threw the sulphuric acid into his face, and ran off. The accused nursed the unfortunate young man in his agonies, affecting the greatest attachment for him; but the doctor who was sent for began to suspect her of neutralizing his treatment and applying caustic to the eye. His life was at one time in danger, but he eventually recovered, the sight of one eye partially remaining. As soon as he was able to bear the revelation the woman and Gaudry were arrested, and the latter made a full confession. The woman's object is supposed to have been to reduce her lover to a state which would make him dependent on her care, and enable her, if he died, to secure his property. On being interrogated she denied the crime, seeking to make Gaudry alone responsible.

THOSE who go in for practical use as beyond all other things have set their eyes upon Niagara. It has been calculated by Dr. C. W. Siemens that the falls do as much work as 266,000,000 tons of coals could do in a year at the rate of four pounds per horse-power consumption of fuel in an hour. Dr. Siemens objects to so much force being wasted, and his proposition is, that the water might be made to drive an electrical machine at the falls, the current from which would traverse a copper rod. He has calculated that a rod three inches in diameter would transmit 1,000 horse-power as far as thirty miles, and that at the end the electricity could be used to produce motion or light, the quantity of electricity being sufficient for about 250,000 candle-power. This view of a cateract is not quite new, but it is sufficiently rare to be interesting.

INDIAN PAY IN BRITISH GARRISONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the leading article in your issue of the 11th inst., may I ask how you propose to get over the difficulty in the matter of pay which at first sight seems to preclude the possibility of your scheme being carried out. Officers of the British service would naturally fail to see the justice of their being made to serve on English pay when the officers of the Indian army must of necessity draw the Indian rate. During the China war, where an experiment of the sort you advocate was made, it was considered necessary, I believe, to grant Indian pay to the British troops there, the extra expense entailed was great, and there I think, little likelihood of a similar experiment being made.

Could this difficulty be surmounted without inflicting an injustice on either of the two armies, I am at one with you that the step would be a most excellent one, both on political grounds and as to those of military expediency. SILLIDAR.

Aug 14.

FESTIVITIES AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Aug. 12.

BARODA has been at it again! The spirits of its residents seem to rise with the thermometer; and as that instrument has lately registered 95° in the shade, you will not be surprised to hear that we have had what the Americans call "a rare good time" during the last ten days. Our "Festivities" were—*pace* Mr. Freeman—inaugurated on the morning of Thursday, the 2nd, by a hawking party, which, at the outset, opened and had very fair sport. Invitations had been issued by "The Married Ladies' of Baroda" (here is their good healths and their families, and may they all live long and prosper! as dear old Rip says) to a Fancy Dress Ball in the evening. These were, I need not say, delightfully accepted. One young gentleman of my acquaintance was fairly overpowered on receiving his card—being under the impression that he alone was the favoured swain of whose company the "M. L. of B." requested the pleasure;—he has not been himself since he made the appalling discovery that others had been similarly honoured.

Well, the ball was, as it deserved to be, a great success. What the county papers call the "Rank, Beauty and Fashion" of Baroda, mustered in force at the Mess house 2-15th Regt., gallantly placed at the disposal of our fair hostesses by the officers of the detachment, soon after nine—a strange gathering of grotesque and graceful figures—male and female after their kind. The scene (county paper again) "may be more readily imagined than described." Here was Lord Darnley, looking really quite respectable, engaged in affable converse with—of all people in the world!—Evangeline; a ferocious brigand fearlessly recording his name on the card of a dashing Hussar; a "Celestial" talking what did not sound like Chinese to a lady in bewitching Watteau costume; a *chef* negotiating a purchase with a Roman Flower-girl; Lord Nelson gazing with prophetic surprise at the "Three Sailors of Bristol:" "My Grandmother,"

("What a lucky dog owen you,
Grandpapa!" as Locker sings)

committing herself, not to one of the slow and formal quadrilles of her youth, but to a *valse* with a young gentleman attired in the fashion of one of her own grandsons. Here comes Amy Robsart—such an Amy! who could molest her? a "sweet girl-graduate"—golden hair and all, and looking learned enough to pose Professor Tyndall himself,—though she feared that imposing-looking volume under her arm will soon be discarded in favour of a small piece of gilt pasteboard; a piquante "Folly" making music wherever she goes; her's are not the only bell(e)s in the room by the way. Elvino—true to his operatic traditions—proposing a duet with Arline (what would Amina say!). A Scottish Peasant in the way discomposed by the affable remarks made by her sovereign—Henri IV., while a bright summer throws radiance all around. A gay lancer exchanges facetious remarks with Charles his friend; gentlemen, warriors, Pole, Arab, and Greek discuss the scene and speculate on the prospect of a rubber; the delightful scene may long break up, only to be succeeded by others equally irreconcileable but equally effective, and the revelry is kept up without a check, till a very late hour; when the motley crowd by degrees, not by any means "softly and suddenly"—there's not a Boojum in Baroda—vanish away—thanking—not in the usual stereotyped manner, but most heartily—the married ladies of Baroda for "a very pleasant evening indeed."

Here you have a list of the dresses.

	LADIES.
Mrs. Tanner	Alsatian Peasant.
Mrs. Hill	Amy Robsart.
Mrs. Pratt	Hungarian Hussar.
Mrs. Jackson	"My Grandmother."
Mrs. Birch	Bohemian Girl.
Mrs. Crosthwait	Evangeline.
Mrs. Portman	Watteau
Miss Cameron	
Miss Hungerford	Summer.
Miss Jefferson	Roman Flower Girl.
Mrs. Elliot	Girl Graduate.
Mrs. Radcliffe	Folly.
	GENTLEMEN.
Dr. Cody	Elvino.
Captain Portman.....	Henri Quatre.
Mr. LeFeuvre	Lord Darnley.
Mr. Low.....	French Cook.
Captain Steward	Chevalier "his friend."
Mr. Banister.....	The Heathen Chinee.
Dr. Leckie	Ahmedabad Chess Board.
Captain Coles	Cavalier.
Dr. Roberts	"A good man gone wrong."
Mr. Jefferson	"In Pain."
M. de Bousignac	Brigand.
Mr. Crosthwait	The "Three Sailors of Bristol City."
Mr. Radcliffe.....	
Mr. Heyland	
Captain Brebner	Lord Nelson.
Mr. Remington.....	Cavalier.
Mr. Tait.....	Arab Sheikh.
Mr. Hill	Polish Courier.
Mr. Scannel	A Grecian "on the bend."
Colonel Fairbrother	A. C. G.
Captain Peat	First Lancer.
Major Reeves	First Gentleman.
Captain Jackson	Second do.
Major Birch	Third do.
Mr. Elliot	Fourth do.
Mr. Down	Fifth do.
Dr. Tanner	Sixth do.
Major Blakeney	Warrior, 19th Century.
Dr. Lewis	Clergyman.

Friday, the 3rd, was partially a day of rest to recruit after the fatigues of the previous night, and was chiefly devoted to criticisms, dress, and appearances at the Fancy Ball. In the evening the hospitable 22nd N. I. came to the front and gave their well-ordered mess for a ladies' guest night, at which nearly all the visitors and residents assembled. The dinner, which I need not remember and which especially free from that starchiness and irregularity so frequently prevailing at such festive gatherings. The excellent band of the regiment discoursed sweet music while the *recherche* viands and wines were being done justice to and jest and laugh went round. The party, however, broke but too soon as the next morning was to witness a hunting on to Muckinpoora and festivities carried on to "the sma' wee hours ayant the twal," are not conducive to steadiness of hand and eye. At daybreak on Thursday morning all were up, bright and fresh, and away for a drive of about 6 miles to the Palace at Muckinpoora, near which are situated the splendid preserves of H. H. the Gaekwar. Saddled horses were ready and in waiting for some, camels for others, while a few entrusted themselves to the spring bullock carts so well known to those who have enjoyed His Highness's hospitalities at those magnificent hunting grounds. Chests hunting was of course the great attraction, and some really beautiful runs were witnessed by the different small parties the field broke themselves up into. The preserve is quite bare just now, so that the runs were more easily seen than usually when the long grass hides after the first few bounds the leopard and his prey. The antelope were rather shy, and where one's too too solid flesh—some fifteen or sixteen stone of it—is bumped about on a cart like pease on a drum the quality is rather a bore. However one splendid run and kill compensated for all disagreeables. A herd was partly circling round the party when the cheeta was slipped. At first he appeared slightly dazed, but after a second or two he caught full sight of the deer, then while approaching in a half crouching trot he allowed a number of does to pass as in review before him. At length a fine buck came bounding along and the cheeta immediately gathered himself together for business and went at him straight as an arrow. A run, of about 100 yards or so found the buck brought down by one tap from the cheeta on the left flank and in a moment he held his prey by the throat stiff and motionless. It would be almost an impossibility to give in words anything like a realizing description of the grace and beauty of the cheeta while in motion, but the proceedings after he has brought down his prey are not nice, and it will be no surprise to the ladies that none of the visitors could look on them but all turned away to some out-part of the field. The hawks were out too, and one or two very pretty and exciting flights were witnessed. The ladies were all on horse back and for intrepid straight going over difficult ground it would be no easy task to match them. One fair huntress got a spill in consequence of her horse getting his foot into a hole when going at full speed, but no damage was done beyond a deep embrace to mother earth—happy, happy earth! The morning was deliciously cool, and when the sport had been carried on to about 9 o'clock the word was given for Muckinpoora where a substantial breakfast awaited the visitors, provided by that best of caterers, Jemadar Nurseo Sivajee, whose abilities in this respect many a hungry and thirsty visitor can testify to. At a very short notice he had a splendid breakfast laid out, one that should satisfy the most fastidious, and after doing it full justice the visitors left well pleased with him and with themselves and hied them back for a warm drive to camp.

In the evening—Saturday 4th—after dinner a Concert and Tableaux Vivant took place at the "Court Theatre," where the ladies again appeared, looking all the better for their morning's shikar. The songs I can't criticize as my unfortunate education has been sadly neglected, but I may remark on the effective manner in which one fair songstress told how she loved her love, and I couldn't help fancying what a lucky fellow that love must be.

The following is the tableaux list:—

I.—Francesa di Rimini. "That day we read no more."
II.—The murder of Rizzio. Holyrood.
III.—Presentation of her death-warrant to Marie Antoinette. The Bastille 1792.
IV.—Love's Stratagem. "Love will find out the way."
V.—Execution of Lady Jane Grey. The Tower.

It was no easy matter to decide which was the most effective, and opinions were as varied on the subject as patterns on fancy waistcoats. For my own part I thought "Francesa di Rimini" and "Presentation of the death-warrant to Marie Antoinette" were the best; while others stoutly hold that "The Murder of Rizzio," "Love's Stratagem," and "The Execution of Lady Jane Grey" were as effective if not more so. The sweet smiling expression thrown into the face of the second representation of Marie Antoinette as she knelt after receiving the death-warrant was to me the most effective part of the whole of the performance. But I must not fail to remark how effectively represented was the luckless yet beautiful Queen of Scots in the death scene, and how charming was the Lady Jane Grey whom sad fate led to the block.

Sunday, the 5th, was of course a blank day and people were glad of the rest it gave to enable them to prepare for the succeeding three days into which were crowded events both fast and famous. Monday morning opened with a Lawn Tennis Tournament for gentlemen, the final game of which I may mention was played on Wednesday morning, ending in victory for Elliot and Jefferson who beat their opponents Giles and Cody by three points. On Monday evening there were "Readings" at H. H. the Maharaj's new school, commencing at 5 o'clock p. m. in which parts were taken by Mr. Tait, Captain Stewart, Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao, K. C. S. I., and Mr. Elliot. V. J. Kirkane and Rev. Mr. LeFeuvre. The readings passed off excellently well, but the heat in the room was somewhat trying especially for the ladies who mustered in strong force. Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao read an original essay on native poetry and poets prepared for the occasion, and his Highness's subject by some most effective and amusing remarks. The whole is well worthy of publication, and it is to be hoped he will give them to the world, for they are much too good to be lost. At the conclusion of the readings an adjournment was made to the Mootee Bagh Palace, where there was a splendid exhibition of fireworks, and where the ubiquitous Nurseo was again on the front with refreshments. The day was wound up by the single gentlemen's ball given at the mess of the 15th Regiment, and dancing was kept up on the splendid floor till the small hours warned it was time to retire. Tuesday evening there were sports in the arena, to which all the visitors and residents were invited by His Highness the Maharaja, and at night there was a representation of "Mess Diversion" at the Theatre. The following was the caste:—

Jeremy Crow .....(A Devonshire Farmer)...Dr. C.
Ashley Merton, Esq...(Of the Hall).....Mr. E.
Jasper Pidgeon .....(A Village Carpenter).....Capt. S.
Roland Pidgeon .....(His Brother) .....Capt. J.
Tom .....(An Exeter Lawyer).....Mr. B.
Cornelia .....{(Daughters of Crow)}.....Mrs. H.
Margaret .....{(Daughters of Crow)}.....Mrs. J.
Mrs. Netwell.....(Of the Grange, a widow).....Mrs. P.

I have already intruded so largely on your space that my notice of the performance must be brief. The part of the heroine was very charmingly played by Mrs. J. The change from the merry light-hearted girl you first see, to the self-reproachful saddened *Meg* of the latter part of the piece, was most delicately brought out;—the portrayal of both moods could indeed hardly have been improved upon.

In the smaller *rôle* of Cornelia Mrs. H. did herself great credit; while the wheedling widow of Mrs. P.—whose scenes with *Merton* (admirably made up and played by Mrs. E.) caused much amusement—was a carefully studied and intelligent performance. The remainder of the parts were creditably performed—and the curtain fell on what the audience pronounced to be "a success." A word of very high praise must be given to the scenery in Act II.—"Garden in front of Crow's House"—a really admirable piece of scene-painting, most kindly executed by a local artist, Mr. Stumpf.

Wednesday evening H. H. the Maharaja invited all the visitors and residents to witness the opening ceremony of a large military hospital called the "Syajeerao Hospital," the first fruits of the medical administration introduced under the present *régime*. In the vicinity of the building all the regular troops were drawn up and a salute of 21 guns was fired by the silver gun battery as His Highness came on the scene. Elephants with their gold and silver howdahs and trappings were also drawn up, making the scene most picturesque and grand. The ceremony was very brief. After sitting for a short time in the magnificent Durbar tent, *attar* and *pan* were distributed, and then the Minister, Sir T. Madhava Rao, addressed the visitors on the object for which they were assembled, as follows:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I will not take much credit to myself for abstaining from the infliction of a long address, for, really the occasion, though important, is not suggestive of many remarks. But, of course it will never do for me, in this distinguished assembly, to rise only to say, that I have nothing to say! Say something, I must. I therefore calmly submit to the conventional necessity, and accept the honour and privilege in a spirit of philosophical meekness! We may all be sure that the occasion which has drawn us here together is one, which His Highness our young Maharajah will always remember with interest and satisfaction. It affords the first personal recognition on his part of one of the most practically important duties of the state—that of providing liberally for the relief or mitigation of disease among his servants and subjects. It is the first occasion of the kind when His fully encouraging hurry of doing good—that hurry which will grow with his growth, strength with his strength and cling to him through a long life of usefulness and benevolence! You will be glad to learn that we have already made agood deal of progress in establishing suitable medical agencies at several centres of population in these Native States. What is being done may, to some extent, be gauged by the fact that the cost to the State of these useful institutions is expected to be about one lac of rupees in the current official year. And we shall be prepared to incur further outlay in this direction as circumstances may require and permit. You will be further glad to hear that our people fully appreciate, and largely avail themselves of the proffered boon. Our next annual report will, doubtless, record hard cases of disease which have been successfully cured or alleviated. Nor have we neglected measures of a preventive character. For the first time probably in the annals of the State the scavenger is abroad! This useful servant—of cleanliness and health has, of course, the right of precedence over all other members of the executive organisation. For the important city of Baroda itself an extensive project is being considered and matured for its drainage and water supply, by an engineer of ability and experience. I feel sure that he will do what may be within the range of human power and possibility. The preventive operation of vaccination is also carried on throughout these territories in a more systematic and more vigorous manner than ever before. In these various measures you will see some indications of the sincere solicitude of His Highness' Government to ameliorate the condition and to promote the welfare of the people, whose destinies are committed to its charge. Amongst our benevolent institutions, the one His Highness is about to open will take a prominent place. You see the Sayajeerao Hospital before you—a simple, solid and spacious edifice, which has rapidly sprung into exist-nce under our State Engin-er's energetic superintendence. You also see before you the zealous Durbar Physician, eager to take possession and to begin his benevolent campaign. It is relat-d the great Indian Epic that, when Ravan's innumerable host pcured into Lanka on a mission of memorable vengeance medical supplies were, by an oversight, overlooked. With ere labour and research, they were collected from a wide are Yet, the fastidious physicians took occasion to complain that certain invaluable drugs were wanting in the hugecol ction. As usual, the minister was blamed for the deficiency. The alarm at last manœuvre asked the royal physicians to name the missing drugs and also to name the locality where they grew. It answer, the drugs were described and it was st-ted, that they grew on the slopes of the Marut Hill, which frowns on the boisterous confluence of three oceans at the Virgin's Cape. Well, under the minister's orders, the very drugs were sought out, brought and produced with signal speed. Unfortunately, however, the physicians who examined the drugs, declared them to be by no means genuine. The sagacious minister suspected that the physicians would never be satisfied, and that they would, with certainty, attribute the failure of their own skill to the want of those drugs. The dread of official responsibility appears to be an emotion of primeval antiquity! The minister of Ravan was a Hercules, and he met the difficulty in a truly Herculean style. Remember that the physicians had assured him that the missing drugs grew on the Marut Hill. Before the Marut Hill from its base, and produced it to the wondering physicians in all its huge integrity covered with its convulsed trees and ferns, and dripping with its dissevered springs and mutilated rills. Ladies and gentlemen, Dr. Cody is of a different type. He is quickly to derive such a formula, but I am a feeble minister who has the privilege of addressing you! or has he any need to complain of scant supplies. Under the miraculous facilities of communication modern science has developed, he draws contributions with ease from a thousand Marut Hills from China to Peru. The poorest patient in these wards at Baroda will be healed or soothed by the virtues of materials, fetched alike from every country and from every zone of the globe. Nor will Dr Cody press hard on the finances of the State as did some of the physicians of preceding Gaekwars. It was only the other day that I was engaged in settling a claim for several thousands of rupees on account of pearls, emeralds, and other precious stones purchased for the palace some years ago. As the prices were a matter of dispute, I naturally asked to see the gems. But, what in effect was the response of the palace kamdars? Those pearls, and emeralds, and rubies had been then and there taken possession of by the devoted hakims, were pulverized, calcined, mixed as stimulant ingredients in gilded electuaries and were literally swallowed up by living lords and languishing ladies. The sceptical may, however, suspect another and better destiny for those precious gems. Some of the fortunate hakims, doubtless, esteemed these gems more for their æsthetic than for their therapeutic value! Far from going to renovate weak livers or lungs, the gems have probably gone to decorate healthy, pretty faces! Trained in the parsimonious schools of the West, Dr. Cody will certainly dispense far simpler, cheaper and infinitely more efficacious medicines! As time is pressing, I will not, ladies and gentlemen, detain you any longer. His Highness the Maharajah will kindly proceed to the hospital itself, and open it in person.

At the conclusion His Highness was led over the building by Dr. Cody, who explained the objects, &c., of the different parts of the institution. On reaching the front entrance His Highness turned to the people assembled and in a calm distinct voice declared in English the hospital opened. This concluded the ceremony, and the visitors shortly after took their leave, to return, however, to the city again after dinner when a splendid ball was given by H. H. the Maharance in the new Nuzzur Bagh Palace. I wish I could fittingly describe the magnificence of the scene presented by the brilliantly lighted rooms at the Nuzzur Bagh, but I feel I can't, and will therefore not attempt to. The only regret was that the rooms were not so outlying for Daniel, the first the Indus is lower than for an average of several years past, and unless rain comes to make up for the deficiencies of the river the consequences may be serious. Prices in Kurrachee of every article of food are rising rapidly; the bunniahs are making money which every one else is losing.—*The Beacon.*

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 14th August, 1877, was 692, being 11 more than in the preceding week, 291 more than the total of the week ending 15 h August 1876, and 330 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 292 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 53·98. There were 198 deaths from remittent fever which is 10 less than last week and 106 more above the same period last year. There were 85 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 96 during the previous week. Deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 55, 51, and 51 respectively as compared with 33, 19 and 30 last year.

A SEEMINGLY HARD CASE.—A correspondent at Trichinopoly writes:—"I have just heard of a rather hard case on the Southern Railway Line, and the offending parties will perhaps very soon have to answer for themselves in a Court of Justice. For some time a good deal of curiosity was excited by the mysterious disappearance of money daily remitted in cash bags from stations along the Southern Indian Line. No one could find it, and no one could imagine how it was done. However, the thing went on undetected, and the other day, when the train from Tuticorin arrived at Madura, a number of policemen, on the information and requisition of the Railway authorities, surrounded the guard van and commenced a close inspection of its contents. Every one concerned in the proceeding looked quite aghast when everything, including the cash-box and its contents, was as correct as anything could possibly be. But what made the proceedings in question more odious was the stripping of the guard Otter, keeping him under illegal restraint for some time, and examining his person in the way a thief is dealt with. Nothing, however, was found with the man, and the consequence was that guard Otter at once resigned the service. To give your readers an idea of the cruelty to which the guard was subjected by the above proceeding, it is necessary to mention that Otter is an old servant of the Company, and has earned, and always maintained a character for the strictest sobriety and honesty, and for being hardworking and faithful to the Company's interests.

TENDERING A BRIBE TO A SPECIAL HIGH COURT BAILIFF AND ASSAULTING HIM.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, the case, Venayek Anundrow *vs.* Emnabai, woman, and five others, which was pending before Mr. W. Webb, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, was brought to conclusion. The defendants in this case were charged, the two first defendants, Emnabai and Sufforabai, first, with offering a bribe to a public servant, and secondly, with using criminal force to deter a public servant from the discharge of his duty. The other defendants were charged on the last count. Mr. Cleveland, acting public prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution, Mr. Gilbert (of Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert) appeared on behalf of defendants Nos. 1 and 2, and Mr. Payne (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) appeared on behalf of defendants Nos. 4, 5, and 6.

The Magistrate, in delivering his judgment, said—From the facts

there were no guns in it. Probably they will be mounted in time for the next war, if the Moslem retains any authority to plant guns there, which is extremely doubtful. I have seized myself the question a dozen times while standing in the old ruin of the citadel of Sistova,—Why were the Turks not prepared for the Muscovite; where were the 5,000 Moslem warriors who should have hurled back the Russian host on that eventful June morning? I confess that the answer was not forthcoming. It appears almost incredible that mere indolence or stupidity can account for the Turkish failure at Sistova.

The little city of Sistova is much better built than the majority of Turkish Danubian towns. Many of the buildings are of stone, and the streets being uneven, they are washed by every shower, and are consequently not as odorous as other Moslem cities. When I entered the Turkish quarter of the town (which has been deserted) I found that the pillagers had been there. Turkish books and manuscripts littered the streets; the Moslem houses and shops were *minus* doors and windows, and their interiors were empty. I entered a mosque, and found little Bulgarian children gathering firewood from the mass of splintered woodwork which covered the floor. The building had not been seriously injured, but all light and easily smashed articles were in pieces. Upon inquiry I found that Russian soldiers and Bulgarian residents were about equally responsible for these vandalisms. Had the Turkish inhabitants remained in their residences, I am satisfied they would have saved their property; but no soldiers will respect empty houses. I have seen deserted dwellings entered during the civil war in America, and the furniture destroyed in the most wanton manner merely from the spirit of destruction, which is latent in every nation when they are in arms and in an enemy's country; and I am compelled to admit that the presence of the owners did not always save furniture or other valuables during that fearful civil war. I am no apologist for outrages committed by any one; but I only state what I have seen in other countries, and attribute the plundering and smashing in the Turkish quarter of Sistova to the general spirit of mischief which pervades every army in the world.

The Cadi of Sistova is the only Turk that I heard of in the town. He has been treated with all possible respect, and his house has been unmolested. I saw in one of the streets of Sistova a company of uniformed Bulgarians being drilled by a sergeant. What a change in a few days—the haughty Moslem a fugitive, his property scattered about the streets, and his serf, the despised "Giaour," drilling in the public streets! Could there be a more complete revolution? The Bulgarian part of the city is better built, and more comfortable in appearance than the Turkish. I went into one of the Bulgarian churches, and found one of the most beautifully-carved wooden screens, covering the whole end of the church, that I have ever seen; the circular arches supporting the gallery were very light and graceful, and the whole edifice reflected credit upon the taste, wealth, and liberality of the Bulgarians of Sistova. It is an indisputable fact that, although the Roumanian peasant has been emancipated from Turkish influence for many years, his condition, physically and intellectually, is inferior to that of the Bulgarian in the same walk of life, while the Roumanian villages are the most wretched collections of hovels it has ever been my misfortune to seek shelter in. In a country absolutely overrunning with fertility it is almost impossible to get anything whatever to eat in one of these villages of even a thousand inhabitants.

I will now say a word upon a subject that I have seen wofully misrepresented many times in print—this is the question of the sobriety of the Russian soldier. He is believed in many quarters, perhaps in a majority, to be habitually intoxicated whenever he has the means of becoming so. I desire to correct this impression so far as the Muscovite has come under my observation in the field. I have been in Russia, I have seen a large proportion of the Russian Army now in Bulgaria as it camped at Bucharest *en route*, and I have visited the Russian camps at Galatz, Barboshi, Oltenitza, Giurgevo, and Simnitza, and I have never seen as a mass more uniformly sober set of men in any country. I have not observed more than half-a-dozen intoxicated Russian soldiers since the war commenced. The Russian makes a quiet, submissive, and well-disciplined soldier, who can endure an immense amount of fatigue upon a diet not remarkable for luxuriancy; he is ignorant, so far as education is concerned, but he gives little trouble to his officers, and when the occasion demands it displays a dash and determination second to none in the world. In this sketch I do not think that I have done anything more than justice to a good-natured and brave set of soldiers.

The weather continues sultry, and the roads are very dusty. The Russian transport trains pour over the single line of bridge where officers and soldiers are stationed at regular intervals to regulate the passage of the vehicles. Between Giurgevo and Simnitza I passed some heavy siege guns and some very large shells *en route* for the siege of the quadrilateral. The country in the latter town appeared to know anything from the front. The Grand Duke was said to be in a dozen places between Sistova and Constantinople, while the Turks seemed to have disappeared altogether. It would be a shrewd and eminently characteristic game to play, if the Turks retire into their fortified places and leave the Russians free to go to Constantinople with the their presence there would bring other Powers to the rescue, and then, when foreign troops and ships came to their aid (if they ever did come), to issue forth from their strongholds upon the Russian line of communications with the Danube! At present all conjecture is at fault to account for the past policy of the Turkish Commander-in-Chief or to surmise what his future plan of campaign may be.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR BY RUSSIA.

A PARLIAMENTARY Paper, published on the 26th July, entitled "Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Turkey," contains 31 letters and despatches upon the alleged cruelties practised by the Russians upon the Mussulman populations in Armenia and Bulgaria. These documents range in date from June 24 to July 21, which is the date of the statement signed by the representatives of twenty newspapers, and published in England a few days ago. Safvet Pacha, telegraphing to Musurus Pacha on June 24 and 30, says, with regard to events in the Caucasus:—

"The Russian army pillages and burns the Mussulman villages, obliges the inhabitants to become Orthodox Christians under pain of being immediately put to death, and profanes the mosques and schools. The women and girls are massacred after having suffered the worst outrages, and the male inhabitants who are spared are sent to Siberia. All these horrors are perpetrated by the orders and under the eyes of the chiefs of the Russian army, in order to carry out a pitiless rule which aims at a systematic and premeditated annihilation of the whole Mussulman population. We hear at the same time that the town of Ardhan, occupied by the Russians, has been also the scene of revolting atrocities. The enemy, after a course of violation, massacre, and pillages perpetrated the most frightful crimes."

"The very day of their entry into Ardahan the enemy fired upon the hospital regardless of the flag that surmounted it, and killed all the attendants and several of the sick and wounded. In order to avenge themselves upon the inhabitants of Avilar serving in the Imperial army, the Russians ill-treated their relatives, and dishonoured their wives and daughters. Among others, the family of the governor of Zarschanz, who is serving at Kars, after undergoing ignoble treatment, had been interned in Russia. Moreover, the Russians sacked the villages of Djerza and Hadji-Tchiftlik, on the pretext that some of the inhabitants had become spies. After having been stripped of everything, even of their underclothing, the population, without distinction of age or sex, were sent stark naked to Kars. In order to protect themselves from these evils a large number of persons have been obliged to give in their submission."

The last extract is from a telegram addressed to the Imperial Palace by the Governor General of Erzeroum. Mr. Layard reports to the Earl of Derby these stories as they reach the Turkish Government, and mentions others in addition to what are communicated direct to the ambassador at the Court of St. James. "Thus," he says:—

"At Beutlu Ahmed, in Armenia, it is stated that above 1000 Circassians were put to death, no quarter having been given to a force of Circassian cavalry that had been surprised during the night. In some villages of Circassia the inhabitants—men, women, and children—are said to have been murdered at the approach of the Turkish troops, many of the women and girls having been previously outraged."

The story of the destruction of three Turkish merchant vessels in the Black sea, with the crews of two of them, by torpedoes placed in or beneath them by two Russian steamers, is told by the Foreign Minister and by Mr. Layard. Consul General Stanley, on July 4, writes from Odessa that this narrative is untrue, and that the crews were all landed in Anatolia. Coming to the present month, on the 8th inst., Safvet Pacha telegraphs as follows:—

"Last Wednesday the Russian troops attacked a Mussulman village, a dependency of Sistova, sacked it, set fire to the dwellings, and massacred a great number of peaceable persons. Six inhabitants of the same village who were met by the enemy were attacked. Although they made no resistance one of them was killed and the rest were made prisoners. Seven other persons, on the way from Rustchuk to Pitova, their native place, were slain by the Russian cavalry. Only one escaped the massacre. The corpses of the wretched victims were subjected to horrible indignities; they tore out their eyes, filled up the sockets with bread. The Bulgarians of Sistova, excited by the presence of the enemy, are massacring fugitive Mussulmans; and eight Turkish soldiers who fell into the hands of the Russians were beaten to death with sticks. We are informed of similar atrocities in Asia, notably the following:—1,500 families from Soukoum Kale who took refuge in the forests to escape the barbarous treatment which the whole Mussulman population undergoes at the hands of the Cossacks died of starvation. The Russian division which occupied Ardanesche, in its retreat towards the frontier, put 50 persons, without regard to sex or age, to death, and burnt the dwellings in several villages on its route. The Armenian Archbishop of Ucch-Kilisea was seized, brutally garotted, and carried off by the troops in that frightful state."

Mr. Layard informs Lord Derby that these statement sare published in the Turkish newspapers, and remarks that the growing conviction that the Russians are exciting the Bulgarians to massacre the Mahometans is calculated to engender a spirit of vengeance amongst the Turks.

Colonel Lennox, writing to Mr. Layard, on June 29, states that having heard from the Commander at Rustchuk of the Russian fire on the hospital, from which the recognised flag was flying, he went there on the previous day with Lieutenant Chermside and Captain Lord Melgund, and they counted indications of twenty shells having struck the hospital. The English doctors assured Colonel Lennox that 17 patients had been wounded by the Russian fire and two men who were on duty killed.

Safvet Pacha telegraphs on the 11th instant that on the 7th a Russian division arrived at the villages of Kestan and Belovan, disarmed the Mussulman inhabitants, and distributed the arms to the Bulgarians, who massacred the men, women, and children, and burnt their dwellings. Vice Consul Dupuis reported to Mr. Layard on the 14th, on the authority of the governor general of Adrianople, that Bulgarians were invited to denounce to a military tribunal at Selvi Mussulmans alleged to be implicated in the insurrection of last year, who were at once shot or hanged. On the same day Mr. Layard received this report from Mahmoud Damat Pacha:—

"Information was received by the Porte this morning that about two hundred Mahometan men, women, and children, who were escaping in carts towards Varna, were overtaken by the Russian cavalry, who murdered the men and children and violated the women, who were afterwards killed in a most horrible manner."

The British Consul at Adrianople visited the Kazanlik district early this month, and reported on the 18th from his own knowledge the destruction of a number of Mahometan villages and Christians, and the abandonment of others "on account of the barbarous conduct of the enemy." Vice Consul Brothy telegraphed to Mr. Layard on the 14th that the Mussulman inhabitants of his "part of the country are in a deplorable state; that the Russians and Bulgarian Christians at their instigation are committing shocking outrages upon Mussulmans; and that the consequences will be most deplorable unless a stop be put to their barbarities." The Turkish Foreign Minister telegraphs to England on July 14 a story of the cutting off of the breasts of women and children and the outrages which followed; this was published in some detail quite recently; and Mr. Layard adds that Consul Reade, from Rustchuk, confirms the accounts of the massacres of Mussulman women and children. Then follows the sack of the firing of the mosque at Terns, with its living occupants, and the destruction by cannon shots of three hundred waggons, near Tirnova, filled with fugitive families.

The Earl of Derby, writing to Lord A. Loftus, the British ambassador to the Russian Court, on the 17th, sends a concise summary of the outrages named above, which his lordship had communicated to Count Schouvaloff, with the expression of a fear that these acts might lead to terrible retaliation on that part of Mussulmans in places not occupied by Russian troops. The documents numbered 24 and 25 in this Paper, which are the most important of all, are as follows:—

"Mr. Layard to the Earl of Derby.

(Extract.) "Therapia, July 10, 1877.

"Said Pacha read to me, by command of the Sultan, a telegram which had been received by the Porte from the Governor of Tirnova, who had left that place on the arrival of the Russians, and had succeeded in reaching Adrianople. He described the outrages committed by the Russians and the Bulgarian Christians upon the Mahometans, who, according to him, were being treated with the utmost cruelty, tortured, and put to death, their villages being devastated and the whole of their property destroyed. The Sultan had directed Said Pacha to inform me that these proceedings on the part of the Russians and Bulgarian Christians had caused him the greatest distress and indignation, because they convinced him that the Russians were deliberately seeking to massacre and exterminate the whole Mussulman population. If they were persisted in his Majesty could not be responsible for the results. It would be impossible to restrain the Mahometans any longer and there might be a bloody retaliation upon the Christians. I pointed out in the strongest terms to Said Pacha the importance of taking every possible measure to prevent the Mussulmans from revenging themselves indiscriminately upon the Christians. The reports of the proceedings of the Russians were, it was to be hoped, I said, exaggerated, and if a general slaughter of the Christian races were to take place a most terrible responsibility would fall upon the Turkish Government. Said Pacha replied that the Sultan was most anxious to avoid the effusion of blood, and most especially that of innocent beings. He had given the strictest orders to the Turkish authorities to use all their influence with the Mahometans to dissuade them from revenging upon their Christian fellow-subjects the deeds of the Russians. He would inform the Sultan of what I had said, and had no doubt that he would renew his orders to the authorities on this subject."

"Mr. Layard to the Earl of Derby.

"Therapia, July 10, 1877.

"My Lord,—The statements to the cruelties and outrages committed by the Russians upon the Mahometan populations of the Turkish territories which they have invaded and overrun, in Asia and Europe, deserve very serious consideration. Many of them may be, and no doubt are, exaggerated; but I fear that there is too much reason to believe that some of them, at least, are well founded. Sir Arnold Kemphall, in one of his despatches, mentions how the women in some of the Mussulman villages near Kars were stripped naked, flogged, and driven into the Turkish lines on the plea that they had given information to the besieged. The accounts of the shocking treatment by the Russian authorities and troops of the inhabitants of many villages in Circassia, on the approach of the Turkish forces, come from so many independent sources that their general truth can scarcely be called in question. There appears to be some grounds for believing that Russian agents are inciting the Bulgarian Christians to massacre the Mahometans. Other proceedings of a similar nature on the part of the Russians have been brought by the Porte to the notice of the European Powers in circulars addressed to its representatives abroad. The Sultan and his Ministers have, on several occasions, spoken to me on this subject, and have expressed their fears that when the cruel treatment of the Mussulman populations by the Russians comes to be publicly known it may be very difficult to restrain the feelings of indignation and revenge which it will cause among the Mahometans of Turkey. To do the Porte justice it has not hitherto made use of these charges against the Russians to excite public opinion against them. The time may come, however, when the Turkish Government may think it necessary in self-defence to do so. When the Sultan and his Ministers have denounced to me the cruelties attributed to the Russians, and have expressed to me their conviction that it is part of the policy of Russia to exterminate as far as possible the Mahometan population of the countries which they occupy, I have urged them, in the strongest language, not to make use of these accusations to incite the Musselmans against the Christians, and to turn the war into one of fanaticism, and into a life and death struggle for religion as well as for hearth and home. They have invariably replied that they have no wish to give it that character, and that it was the Emperor who proclaimed to his people that the war was waged by him against the infidels for the triumph of the Orthodox faith. They observe with some indignation that they cannot understand how it is that whilst Europe applauds Russia for invoking the religious fanaticism of her people to destroy Turkey, and to promote her ambitious policy, Turkey is denounced as barbarous and as fanatic for appealing to the religious sentiments of her people in order to defend herself. A person who has, on many occasions, given good information to her Majesty's Embassy, told me yesterday that the religious feelings of the Musselmans of Constantinople and of the provinces were beginning to be excited against the Christians by the rumours that were spreading of the cruel manner in which the Russians were treating the Mahometan population, and that he felt great alarm for the safety of the Christians. He assured me that there were Russians secret agents in Constantinople endeavouring to incite the Christians and Mahometans to commit outrages upon each other, and it was his conviction, he said, that if, in consequence of some quarrel, Mahometan blood was shed the result might be a general panic and a massacre. I am not willing to share altogether in my informant's alarms, although they are, to a certain extent, no doubt, well founded. However, according to the reports of her Majesty's consular agents in Roumelia and elsewhere, which have been transmitted to your lordship, the relations between the Mahometans and Christians are at this moment of a friendly character; and unless the advance and proclamations of the Russians should cause a change in them there is no reason to apprehend any danger to the latter. In Constantinople everything is outwardly quiet. Your lordship will have learnt by some of my despatches, and by consular reports how much exaggeration prevails as to outrages upon Christians in the Turkish provinces. Highly coloured stories upon this subject are no doubt designedly circulated, and are sent home by certain newspaper correspondents for sensational purposes. The accounts which first reached me of "atrocities" committed upon Christian men and women in the Dobrudscha by the Turkish authorities and troops, bearing a striking resemblance to those at first in circulation last year with regard to Bulgaria, appeared to me so well authenticated that I was almost induced to transmit them to your lordship as trustworthy. Before doing so, however, I sent Colonel Sankey, the British vice Consul at Kustendji, and subsequently Mr. Read, her Majesty's consul at Rustchuk, to the district, to ascertain their truth from personal investigation. Your lordship will have learnt by their reports that the accounts were grossly exaggerated, if not altogether unfounded. I saw a letter addressed to a highly respectable American gentleman here by a person who might be supposed to be well informed, giving the most minute details of shocking outrages committed upon Christian women and children, which have since proved to be utterly untrue. The truth is, I believe, this. The Turkish Government has been compelled to withdraw its troops and police from the provinces to strengthen its forces in the field. Consequently, it has scarcely any means at its disposal to afford efficient protection to the peaceable population, Mussulman as well as Christian. At the same time the Circassians, Tartars, Kurds, and other wild tribes, who are at all times with great difficulty kept under control, have taken advantage of this state of things to plunder and rob. Their excesses have, on such occasions, led to bloodshed, and Christians have frequently been the victims. Such occurrences have been exaggerated into massacres of the Christians by the Mahometans, and have been eagerly accepted as such. When the Christians have had the courage, as is unfortunately rarely the case, to unite in defending themselves against these marauders, as did the German colonists in the Dobrudscha, they have generally been beaten off. Their object has been plunder, chiefly of horses and cattle, and not murder, nor have they been impelled by religious fanaticism. The Turkish population has taken no part in these raids and robberies. On the contrary, I am informed by Mr. Blunt, and other trustworthy authorities, that in some of the mixed villages of Roumelia, Mussulmans and Christians have entered into a kind of league for mutual protection. It is a pity that such should not be more generally the case, and I have urged the Porte to encourage the formation of mixed police, or militia, as at Salonica and elsewhere, for the general protection of life and property during the present state of affairs. There is no doubt that the greater part of Turkey is in lamentable anarchy and disorder, and that there is but little security for life and property. But this is one of the results of this unhappy war, which will bring death, suffering, and misery upon innumerable human beings, Christians and Mahometans.—I have, &c.

"A. H LAYARD."

Vice Consul Dupuis communicates the following to Mr. Layard on July 10:—

"A traveller from Hirsova related to my dragoman the other day that the Bulgarians were guilty of horrible acts of cruelty on Circassian captives, whom they put to death by making a hole on the top of the man's head, filling it with tar, and setting it on fire. How far the story is true I have no means of ascertaining."

Mr. Layard telegraphs as follows on July 21:—

"I have received a confirmation of the statements of atrocities committed upon the Mussulman populations by the Bulgarians, under the protection and at the instigation of the Russians, from a highly respectable Armenian, who arrived here last night from Kizanlik. He states that a merchant of Dranova, named Hadji Dimitri, is the chief leader in these proceedings. Many most flourishing villages have been burnt, women have been violated, and children killed in a most horrible manner, the Cossacks having previously disarmed the inhabitants, and then given them over to the Bulgarians for slaughter. Evidence confirming these statements, which has been taken from fugitives by Her Majesty's Consul at Adrianople, will be sent home by next messenger."

The series concludes with an earnest remonstrance from Safvet Pacha against the system of extermination of the Mussulman population which the Russians appear to have positively adopted in Roumelia, and an indignant protest against the ghastly programme of annihilating a whole nation.

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